

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE SULTAN UNDER COERCION.
A WAR MINISTRY TO BE FORMED IN GREECE.
In Armenia, Mikhtar Pasha holds his ground in the Soghanli Mountains, but his intention to retire to the Euphrates is not denied. The Turks reiterate that they have recaptured Ardaban. The Russians deny that they have taken the case. Russia intimates that she will not clash with British interests during the current war. Serbia is understood to be seeking independence, but will not formally declare war against Turkey. The Caucasian revolt is said to be more serious than the Russians represent. The Palace clique continue dominant at Constantinople, and have induced the Sultan to allow a Hungarian legion to be formed.

THE CAUCASIAN REVOLT.

A special dispatch from Vienna to The Times says: "The Palace clique at Constantinople seems to have renounced all idea of yielding. The formation of the Council of War is a sign that it has renounced its position in the Palace. This measure will probably prevent the Sultan's going to the army."
"All rumors of Ministerial changes have ceased. The first step of the Council of War has been to obtain authorization from the Sultan for the formation of a Hungarian legion. The authorization was given despite the representations of Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, and the urgent dissuasion of Gen. Klapka."

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARMENIA.

THE TURKISH HEADQUARTERS STILL IN THE SOGHANLI MOUNTAINS—SKIRMISHING AT TOPRAK-KALEH.
LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
Reuters' dispatch from Erzerum on Tuesday describes the positions of the opposing armies as follows: The Russian right wing is at Nespouk, and the advanced guard thereof has reached Kaidagh. Cavalry patrols belonging to the Russian army have advanced as far as Vezirvans. The left wing is now only 6,000 strong, and the main body thereof is at Uteklissa. The advance guard has had skirmishes with the Turks at Toprak-Kaleh. A column is also stationed at Ardiche. The main body of the Turkish left wing is at Oltu, with a detachment near Ardaban. The Turkish center and headquarters have not been moved from the Soghanli Mountains. The advance guard of the right wing is at Toprak-Kaleh. The main body thereof is detached from Garphane via Gullentap to Delebalin.

THE RUSSIAN DENIAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
The report of the recapture of Ardaban is false.

SERBIA SEEKING INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
The Daily News in its summary says: "The most moderate view taken of the Serbian preparations is that they are intended to support a declaration of independence to be issued as soon as the Russians cross the Danube. In that case the Serbians, without declaring war or making any forward movement, would practically cover the right of the Russo-Romanian army."

TURKEY SEEKING FINANCIAL AID.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
Mr. Foster, manager of the Ottoman Bank, will leave here today for London for the purpose of co-operating with Zohdy Effendi to bring about an arrangement with the holders of the Turkish loans of 1854 and 1871.

GERMANY FAVORING PEACE.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
The semi-official Provincial Correspondence of Berlin today publishes an article, which, in the light of recent peace rumors from Bucharest, is significant. The article concludes as follows: "The efforts of German policy which after the last war found expression and a basis in the alliance of the three Emperors have proved also in the present grave crisis to be a guarantee for pacific mediation reaching far beyond that narrower alliance. If, notwithstanding the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the prospects of the preservation of peace in Europe have within the last few weeks rather increased than diminished, German policy has an honorable share in this."

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 30, 1877.
Le Nord publishes a St. Petersburg letter upon Count Schouvaloff's visit to St. Petersburg, which says: "Russia expects to see the Russian fleet in the Baltic. It is a matter of duty to ensure the British Cabinet that Russia is not only under no necessity to attack British interests, but on the contrary, is interested in meeting the views of the British Government in order to secure more promptly the desired result, which is simply to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey, by broader and more efficient guarantees than were provided by previous diplomatic programmes."

A VOICE FROM ERZERUM.

AN APPEAL FROM A CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN BEHALF OF CHRISTIANS IN ARMENIA.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The civilized world has stood against, as well it might, over the heinous atrocities so recently perpetrated in Bulgaria. Now that the death war has gone up from thousands of homes in that part of the empire, and the terrible fact can no longer be denied, how many governments and diplomats, how many philanthropists and Christians are turning their eyes, and how often the question suggests itself, Why all this deluge of blood?
Right glad are we that sympathy is bestowed and that the eyes of the world have been turned to this ill-fated spot. And yet when they see what such lawless desperadoes can do in one place, I beg them to infer what may occur in other parts as well. If in Europe Turkey, where the rate of Christians to Mohammedans is more than two to one, such an appalling slaughter could take place, what is it not possible to expect in Asiatic Turkey, where the ratio is more than reversed? Not that we feel sure anything like a general massacre is to take place in these parts. I trust it is not to be. With such odds against them the poor Christians have come to be very much like the oppressed Israelites under their Egyptian taskmasters. If the word may be made brick by brick, they are slowly being crushed to the yoke.

little damage. The destruction of life and property was confined to the frightful upheaval and ingress of the sea. A gentleman who arrived by the Tiflis informs us that the flourishing town of Lom, the principal port for nitrate shipments, is left as a complete ruin now as it was after the fatal earthquake and inundation of 1868. At Africa the sea washed over the town to the hill back of the church, and destroyed much valuable property. The wreck of the United States steamer Worcester, which was carried inland a couple of miles by the tidal wave of 1868, was again floated, and carried a mile or two further up the coast. The lower part of Antofagasta, which is the port of the celebrated Caracoles mining district in Bolivia, is reported completely destroyed. The spitting and other works near the shore were all swept away. The shipping at Pabellon de Pica, a huge deposit—suffered severely, and some half a dozen vessels are reported ashore and complete wrecks. The sea in some places is stated to have risen over 60 feet. With the meager and incomplete reports that have reached us, it is impossible to form any fair estimate of the results of this terrible visitation; but, making all due allowance for exaggerated statements, we cannot but believe the destruction of life and property has been enormous. Whether the tidal wave extended further south than Antofagasta, and with what results, it is impossible to know. We may at any moment receive further particulars by way of Valparaiso and the Transandine telegraph and Brazilian cables to Europe. Between 600 and 800 lives are said to have been lost. On the 10th of May a tidal wave washed the shore of the state of Guerrero, in Mexico, and rose as high as the plaza at Acapulco.

LOSS OF A PACIFIC MAIL STEAMER.

WRECK OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, AN UNKNOWN ROCK STRUCK 13 MILES FROM LAND—THE WRECK GROUNDED ON THE MEXICAN SHORE—RESCUE OF ALL ON BOARD—EXCELLENT DISCIPLINE OF THE CREW.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—The San Diego correspondent of the California Associated Press telegraphs as follows: "2 p. m.—The Pacific Mail steamer Costa Rica has just dropped anchor, and has on board 137 passengers of the San Francisco. Mr. Moses Sargent, brother of Senator Sargent, gives the following details: "The City of San Francisco left Panama on May 11 at 4:30 a. m., with 137 passengers, 16 cabin and 91 steerage, and 120 officers and crew. Her cargo was valued at three-quarters of a million dollars, consisting of silks, velvets, lace, etc. On Wednesday morning, May 16, the ship was bright and the atmosphere clear. At 18 minutes past 9 o'clock a peculiar, indescribable tremor was felt, the ship having struck against an unknown danger, cutting into the hull the length of 60 feet, and causing the water to rush in with fearful velocity. The ship was then six miles south-west from Tartar Shoals and 13 miles from the shore, the captain having known by observation her position in a blink of an eye. The danger upon which she struck is not on any chart, but a dangerous wreck, and was witnessed by William at Acapulco. The captain, Mr. Sargent, says that the ship was struck by a rock, and that the wreck was seen by the sharp-pointed, covered with four or five fathoms of water, extending in a nearly straight line south-west to a distance of 12 or 14 miles from land, and that he fished for turtles there frequently."

THE COSTA RICA SIGHTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—A dispatch from San Diego reports a steamer, supposed to be the Costa Rica, on her way to the coast. She will be in the harbor in two days.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEBT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 30.—The Appropriation bill will probably be returned to the House to-morrow. It is thought that the House will agree to the action of the Senate in striking out the provision for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt. A committee will be appointed, and the result is doubtful.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—The gross value of the produce of the Canadian fisheries for 1876 was \$1,147,000.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 30.—In the first of the three great earthquakes, which have been felt in the State, the city of Erie was the most severely damaged.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—In the Oregon earthquake, which was felt in the State, the city of Milwaukie was the most severely damaged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—The wife of Capt. W. B. Moore, who was killed in the earthquake, has been reported as having been killed.

TORONTO, Canada, May 30.—The Spring Meeting of the Ontario Agricultural Society, which was held at Toronto, was a success.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—The first of the three great earthquakes, which have been felt in the State, the city of Milwaukee was the most severely damaged.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—The first of the three great earthquakes, which have been felt in the State, the city of St. Louis was the most severely damaged.

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WASHINGTON.

PRACTICAL REFORMS.

PRESIDENT HAYES DETERMINED TO MAKE THE SERVICE AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE NON-PARTISAN.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—In spite of the incoherence in certain quarters the President will certainly attempt two things in the way of Civil Service Reform at the Custom-houses, and those officers who afford him the most aid in putting his ideas into practice will naturally be most popular with the Administration. The President will attempt to prevent office-holders from managing the party, and the party from managing the office-holders. In other words, he will try to bring the public service down to a genuine working basis by making officials understand that they owe their most efficient service to the Government and the people, rather than partisan service to the men who may have appointed them or secured their appointment.

This is a branch of civil service reform that has little or nothing to do with appointments, and yet it is far more important than any reform which the Administration can effect in the selection of new officers. Any Republican President who might have been elected, even the strongest believer in the spoils and patronage system of civil service, would have had occasion to remove very few officers when their number is compared with the whole number of public servants who would be retained. As President Hayes started out with the theory that there were no vacancies, his opportunities to reform the civil service as a whole by infusing new and better blood among the officials are comparatively very few. If the Administration never made mistakes in its selections, and it would be impossible to avoid them, the effect of its appointments would fall far short of reforming the service.

SOME PRIVATE NOTES TO GEN. GRANT.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LAST ADMINISTRATION AND ITS SPECIAL AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The memoranda given below, prepared by the late chief of special agents of customs, W. B. Moore, and furnished to Gen. Grant, are interesting contributions to the history of the time. They show the great confidence which existed between the head of the last administration and some of its highest officials. Here is the first:

Confidential. Washington, D. C., Oct. 16, 1876.

Mem. To the President:

Sir: I enclose a list, so far as I have positive information, of those who have been employed by the Customs Service during the last administration.

This information was obtained under pledges that it would not be made public, and that the names of informants are given who will appear to substantiate their statements.

Gen. Grant, Chief of Special Agents, Internal Revenue Bureau, will be glad to have Mr. Moore in place of either of the three agents named in the report, and asks that you will give the change to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

I have conferred with Gen. Grant in regard to the names of those who have been employed by the Customs Service during the last administration, and he has approved the list, and asks that you will give the change to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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